THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch.*

The Justices and Constables ASSISTANT;

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

BARLEY.

Fifty Three Cents per bushel will be given for good merchantable Barley at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery—but none will be received before the 20th of August.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

July 31, 1806.

JOHN BAIRD, *TAYLOR.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. Those who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleeis, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, will be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

FOR SALE AT T. CROMWELL's Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality
Tennessee Cotton,
FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

To Actual Settlers

IN BEAVER AND MERCER COUNTIES.

THE Pennsylvania Population Company being desirous to restore harmony among the persons seated on their lands in Beaver and Mercer Counties, and to promote mutual concord between their settlers, and those who have settled adversely to the Company, *GIVE NOTICE*, that although their title to all the aforesaid lands has been completely established by the late decisions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, yet they will not take advantage of the improvements made by such adverse settlers upon tracts not already sold or contracted for, but are willing to sell the lands to them at a price which they think they ought to bring, if no improvements were made thereon.

For the sale of these Lands my Office is kept at the Middle Falls of Big Beaver creek, four miles from Beaver town.

ENNION WILLIAMS,
Attorney for P. P. Co.

July 12, 1806. 3m

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Front and Market Streets, is now opening a large and well chosen assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he purchased from the most extensive cash houses in Philadelphia.

ELEGANT chintzes and fancy cottons
Silk and cotton chambray muslins
4-4 and 6-4 white and black cambric muslins
Lutestrings, senshaws and mantuas
Chocolate, scarlet, blue and yellow bandanoes
Madras, pullicats and pocket handkerchiefs
Fine chintz shawls and cotton handkerchiefs
4-4 and 6-4 damask silk shawls
4-4 and 6-4 elegant white silk pic nic shawls
Black silk, love and barcelona handkerchiefs
A large quantity of silk gloves and pic nic mitts
Mens and womens silk and cotton hose
4-4 shirting cambric muslins
1 case 4-4 Irish linnens from 50 cents to 150 cents per yard
Dutch linnens for sheeting, and elegant table cloths
5 bales India muslins some of which are 5-4 wide at 25 cents per yard
White platillas and brown holland
Black, olive & blue constitution cords & velvets
Cotton cassimer, grandurills and coloured nan keens
President cord in imitation of Bennet's
Superfine black, blue and drab cloths
Buff, scarlet, blue and mixt 6-4 common cloths
Blue, black, white and buff cassimers
4 bales superior ingrain carpeting dark and lively colours
400 pair womens leather slippers at one dollar a pair
Womens plain and spangled kid and morocco shoes
Childrens red and green, plain and Jefferson do.
Mens and boys coarse and fine leather do.
Silk and cotton suspenders
A large and handsome collection of Books
Blank books from 1 to 7 quire, plain and ruled
Gilt and plain post and foolscap paper
Playing cards of the best quality
6 cards elegant penknives, quills and wafers
Bell metal kettles,
Copper, patent and iron tea kettles
Box and post coffee mills
Large and small scalebeams and steelyards
Saddlery of every kind and newest patterns
Plated and brass candlesticks
Pen, pocket and sportsmans knives
Elegant white and green ivory handled knives and forks with carvers compleat
Strong buck and bone rivetted handled ditto
Butchers knives and steels
Iron and pewter tea and table spoons
Common and patent brass cocks
Cast steel handsaws, drawing knives & hatchets
Commode handles of new pattern and kinds
A variety of mounting for cabinet makers
Watch chains, finger rings, ear drops, and breast pins
Butt hinges and screws of all sizes
Large and small iron and wood locks
Padlocks and case hardened horse locks
Mill, crosscut and pit saws
Anvils, vices, spades and shovels
Crowley steel, warranted first quality
Red and white dry lead
20 kegs white lead, ground in oil
Spanish brown and yellow ochre
Verdigrise and spirits of turpentine
Castor, sweet, and British oil
Cream tartar, sulpher and glauber salts
Godfrey's cordial and Bateman's drops
Anderson's and Hooper's pills
Souchong, young hyson and hyson skin teas
Coffee, chocolate, pepper and alspice
Muscovado, lump and loaf sugars
Spanish Indigo and fig blue
Copperas, allum, madder, redwood & logwood
Madeira, Port and Sherry wines
Brandy, spirits and whiskey by the barrel
15 casks gunpowder, and bar lead
Spanish segars, plug and cut-and-dry tobacco
Scotch and rappee snuff
English cheese from 50 to 75 lb.
China, in tea sets 35 to 40 dolls.
China coffee and tea cups and saucers
Blue Nankin china in several sets
China mantle ornaments
Blue china chambers, wash bowls and pitchers
White and gilt do. do. do.
Blue china plates, large and small
200 dollars worth of plated castors and tea trays
Elegant mahogany liquor cases, with gilt bottles
Best English cut tumblers and wine glasses
Waterbottles, decanters in pairs and salt stands
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers

With a variety of other goods which he will sell low, particularly to those who purchase to sell. In exchange for any of the above goods he will receive country linnen, whiskey, and almost any kind of produce in payment.

He has also a young bay *HORSE*, 5 years old, for sale, which he will sell low. Also, an elegant *SHOTGUN*, which cost 50 dollars in New-York.

☞ A Young Man, who can come well recommended as to integrity and ability, will meet with a generous salary.

He has a large and commodious cellar which he appropriates for storing goods secure from fire.

*** *STORES* carefully put up for persons descending the river.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1806. tf.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received, and for sale at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

THE Minute Philosopher, in seven Dialogues, containing an apology for the Chiristian Religion, against those who are called Free-Thinkers
The Candid Philosopher, or free thoughts on men, morals, and manners, 2 vols.
Chiristian Philosophy, by V. Knox, D. D.
Temple of Nature, or the origin of society, a Poem, with Philosophical notes, by E. Darwin
Studies of Nature, containing a vindication of divine Providence, derived from a philosophic and moral survey of nature, and of man, 2 vols.
History of Ireland, from the Invasion of that country under Henry II. to its Union with Great Britain in the year 1801, by F. Plowden, 5 vols.

☞ Just received, the first volume of Dr. Rees's new Cyclopedia, or Universal Dictionary of arts and sciences, subscribers to which are requsted to call for their books.

Pittsburgh, August 15th, 1806.

C. F. SHEWE,

Minister of the German Congregation,

WILL, during his leisure hours, give instructions to a few pupils, in the

French and German Languages.

He lodges at Mrs. Earl's, Market street.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1806.

TO BE LET,

Until the first of April next, and possession given immediately,

A Store Room and Cellar,

the corner of Market street and the Diamond, in William Irwin's large brick house. It is considered equal if not superior to any stand for a Store in Pittsburgh. For terms enquire of

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1806.

Five Dollars Reward

WILL be paid on conviction of the thief who stole a *BEAVER HAT* on Saturday last, out of the yard of Mr. David Davis, innkeeper in Pittsburgh, to any person who will discover the offender, or a reasonable compensation for the Hat alone. It was of the largest fashionable size, and nearly half worn; had been partly dressed and put out to dry.

Apply to Mr. Davis, or the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. 11th Aug. 1806.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Having dissolved partnership with Mr. Johnston, has commenced the

Clock, Watch & Silversmith *Business,*

In Market Street between Second and Third Streets, opposite Mr. Spencer's Tavern.

Attention to this bussiness, in its various branches, together with *Hair Work*, executed in the neatest manner, he flatters himself, he will receive a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, August 11th, 1806.

N. B. The higest price given for old gold and silver.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

The following anecdote was related to me by his excellency governor Johnson (of Maryland) one of the few surviving heroes of 1775. This truly great man, at commencing the race of life received from his father no better spur than *plain education*, which he early exerted on the study of law. His genius was like a flash of lightening on the darksome night. Truth, though small as a minikin pin, was made to glitter upon the dullest optic; and juries, though pannelled from little children, could run with goggling eyes, to pick it up. In plain, his talents commanded the deepest admiration—clients and causes sprung up around him like leaves upon the young Catawba—guineas and half joes ripened upon him, thick and yellow as oranges in the gardens of Charleston. Led by *true self love*, the people of Maryland brought him forward upon the very call of difficulty and danger. The brilliancy of his talents, they knew would reflect honor upon themselves—the strength of his judgement prove the best shield of their own rights. At the commencement of the revolutionary troubles, by unanimous suffrage, he was sent a delegate to the first Congress, and took a seat with the Great WASHINGTON, in the fearful days of '74. After that, he was called to the government of his own state, which high and difficult place as often as the Constitution would allow, he was compelled to fill, and indeed much oftener than he wished. It is hardly necessary to add, that he is now in the evening of his days—but it is not the sad evening of the idler, whose youth is folly and his age a curse—it is not the dark evening of the *old bachelor*, poor man! who writes his name with a sigh, and looks with sorrow on his wealth, soon to become the prey of strangers—but it is the gay, luxurious evening of a "*long vernal day;*" *dignified* with useful toils and elegant studies; *brightened* by beams of *virtuous love*; and which, crowned with riches and honor, he is now deliciously spending, surrounded by his children, in whose bloom, with transport he beholds his youth renewed, his name perpetuated, and his riches, by those he loves, long to be enjoyed. They in return, exult in a father whose talents they REVERENCE, whose virtues they ESTEEM, and whose tenderness and generosity render him the object of their dearest love. Daughters of beauty! soul-enchanting forms of female elegance! what have been my feeling on seeing your "*mind illumined* faces," brightened with joy at the first sound of his coming footsteps—O! what have been my feelings on seeing you rise up, with softly rolling eyes of love, to meet his aged presence, and with accents sweeter than music, bid him "*good morning!*" while he, with looks and tones with answering tenderness and love, has replied, "*God bless my children—God bless my daughters!*" It was one of these finely moralizing—one of these soul-refining scenes, in the dining room of his charming daughter, married to the wealthy and accomplished John Graham, Esq. near Fredericktown, that Mr. Johnston gave me the following anecdote of Washington—"You seem, sir," said he, addressing himself to me, "very fond of collecting anecdotes of General Washington. I'll tell you one, and one too to which you may attach the most entire faith for I have heard it a dozen of times, and oftener, from the lips of a very valuable man and magistrate, in Connostoga, a Mr. Conrad Hogmyer—"Just before the revolutionary war," said Mr. Hogmyer, "I took a trip, for my *health's sake*, to the Sweet Springs of Virginia, were I found a world of people collected; some like me, looking for health, others for pleasure. In consequence of the crowd, I was at first hard run for lodgings, but at length was lucky enough to get a matrass in the loft of a very honest baker my acquaintance who often visited these Springs, for the benefit of his oven, being the only man of the trade on the turf, and well skilled in the science of dough, he met with no small encouragement; and it was really matter of great gratitude to see what heaps of English loaves, Indian pones, French bricks, cakes, and crackers, lay piled up on his table every morning. I often also amused myself in making the various airs and manners of the different waiters, who in gay liveries and shinning black faces came in every morning, rattling their silver, and tripping away with bread by the basket.——Among these plump, and gay looking sons and daughters of Africa, I saw every now and then a poor Lazarite, with sallow cheeks and hollow eyes slowly creeping to the table, and at a nod from the baker, eagerly seize a fine loaf and bear it off without depositing a cent. Surely thought I to myself, this baker must be the best man or the greatest fool in the world; but fearing that this *latter cap* best fitted his pericranium. I one morning could not help breaking my mind to him for crediting his bread to such unpromising dealers. "Stophel," for that was his name, "you seem, said I, to sell a world of bread here every day, but notwithstanding that, I fear that you don't gain much by it."—"No! 'squire, why what makes you think so?" "You credit too much, Stophel."——"Not I indeed, sir, I don't credit a cent." "Aye! how do you make that out Stophel, don't I see these poor people every day carrying away your bread and yet paying you nothing?" "Pshaw, no matter for that, 'squire, they'll pay me all in the lump at last." "*At last! at last!!* Oh no, at the last day I suppose you mean, Stophel, when you have the conscience to expect that God Almighty will stand paymaster, and wipe off all your old scores for you." "Oh no! 'squire we poor bakers can't give such long credit; but I'll tell you how we manage the matter—that good man, Colonel GEORGE WASHINGTON, is here. Every season, as soon as he comes he calls and says to me, "Stophel, you seem to have a good deal of company, and among the rest, I fear there are some who dont come here for pleasure, and yet, you know, they can't do without *eating*; though pale and sickly, they must have bread; but it will never do to make them pay for it.—Poor creatures; they seem already low spirited enough, through *sickenss* and *poverty*; their spirits must not be sunk any lower, by taking from them every day, what little money they pinched out from their poor families at home. I'll tell you what's to be done, Stophel, you must give each of them a good hot loaf every morning, and charge it to me; when I am going away I'll come and pay you for all."—And believe me 'squire, he has often, at the end of the season, paid as much as 80 dollars, and that too for poor creatures who did not know the hand that fed them, for I had strict orders from him, not to mention a syllable of it to any body."

Charleston paper.

ON TURNPIKE ROADS.

(From the CALEDONIAN MERCURY, *published in Edenburgh.)*

Mr. Printer,

BEING frequently obliged by business to traverse different parts of this country, I sometimes offer to the public such observations as occur, through the channel of your paper. And as I am just now returned from an excursion to the north, I beg leave to submit to your readers a few remarks on the state of the roads, as I conceive it to be a subject of very general importance.

To the northward of the Forth, I found the roads in general bad. But beyond Perth, they were so excessively deep, as to be nearly impassible. Tired and jaded, as a traveller must be in going through a country in these circumstances, it is natural to think that the subject should be frequently started in conversation.—This was my case; and I was not a little surprised to find, that among a numerous set of people, who are in general possessed of quick parts, and sound understanding, prejudices should so generally prevail against the erection of turnpikes. This appeared to me one of the strongest instances of the force of habit, and early prejudice, that I had ever observed. It is, I think, impossible, to devise a tax, that in its operation is so fair and equitable, as a toil for making and keeping roads in repair; because it is the persons who are benefitted by the roads, and they alone, who thus are made to pay for it; and it is exacted only from those, who damage those very roads that the money they give is to repair. Yet, in this instance, we find, that the multitude, instead of wishing to remove from themselves a heavy load, by laying a part of it on strangers and travellers, chuse, voluntarily, to subject themselves to a very heavy tax, that others may be freed from it.—Common sense would dictate that national prejudices should have been in favour of turnpikes, and against the statute labour, had not experience discovered to the contrary.

In talking on this subject, I found one objection very universally urged against turnpikes, viz. that those parts of the country are yet too poor for admitting of them, and travellers too few to pay for the expence of turnpike keepers, &c. But if the country is poor, by what device can they contrive to enrich it so suddenly, as that of carrying good roads through the country? for, without roads, it is obvious, that no improvements in agriculture can be made; and if travellers are few, how can their numbers be augmented so effectually, as by making the roads so good, as to invite travellers to frequent them? These propositions are self-evident; but, as in cases of this sort, one fact is worth a thousand arguments, I shall here state a few facts that have fallen under my observation, that ought to be entirely decisive on this subject.

I am old enough to remember the first turnpike act for Scotland, and to recollect the state of the roads from Glasgow to Edenburgh, and in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, as well as the state of the country, with regard to agriculture, and internal commerce, before that period.—And thus it was.....believe it who will, I am confident no one who then knew these things will contradict me.

At that time, a journey from Glasgow to Edenburgh was an arduous undertaking, at any season of the year. It could only be performed on foot or on horseback; and, during the winter, it was a matter of the utmost difficulty. The roads were so excessively rough and deep, that a horse then could scarcely attempt to strike a trot, and the inns were so poor, and the accommodations so bad, that it made the stoutest heart shrink from the enterprise; for, with the best horses, it was two days journey at least, and often more. For the truth of what is here said, I appeal to the hon. commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Scotland, who was sometimes obliged to undertake this journey, at that period.

At present, it is well known to be an easy journey, of six or eight hours only, which can be performed by the most delicate lady, at all seasons, by night or by day, without risk or danger.

At that time, I am pretty confident, that not more than ten or a dozen carriages of any sort, carts included, passed in a year between Glasgow and Edenburg. All commercial intercourse being then carried on between these two great cities, by a string of ten or a dozen packhorses, who went and returned once a week; the leading horse being ornamented with bells, on purpose to give notice to travellers not to enter into narrow defiles, where they could not pass this then formidable troop. Where, I would ask, is the road in the north of Scotland, leading between two considerable towns, that is so little frequented as this road then was?—What is its present state?

To answer this question with exact precision requires more knowledge than I am possessed of; but I make not a doubt, that, including the two roads that lead to Glasgow, that there are not fewer than a hundred carriages pass the turnpikes every day, on an average, throughout the year. The money borrowed on the turnpike act enabled the trustees to make roads, and these roads being made, have attracted travellers to frequent them, which they could not otherwise have done.

I now proceed to observe that, with respect to the improving of the country, the good roads have enabled the farmers not only to carry the produce of their farms to market, but also to bring manures from a distance, at an expence greatly less than they otherwise could have done. The consequence is, that farms have risen universally in their value to more than double their former amount, and the farmers, at the same time, are much richer than formerly. Many places are now converted into good fields of corn and hay, where nothing but heath before grew; because a market is brought to their very doors for those articles, in consequence of opening the roads. For it has been computed, that not less than ten or twelve thousand pounds a year are left upon the roads between Glasgow and Edenburgh, by travellers, three fourths of which goes to the encouragement of agriculture, in a district, that, without this circumstance, must have ever continued a desart waste.

As to the effects of turnpikes upon the inhabitants of the towns, they have been as beneficial as on those in the country. Hay, which before that period could not be brought from more than two miles from town, is now brought from the distance of twelve or fifteen miles all round, and the average price of that article, which used to be 8d. per stone, is now reduced to about 4d. though the quantity now consumed in Edenburgh be perhaps a thousand times greater than at the time I allude to. Till the turnpikes had been made, it would have been nearly as practicable to rear a palace in the moon, as to have erected the buildings that have been constructed within the last twenty years in Edenburgh. The hundredth part of the horses that are wanted for these fabrics, would have occasioned a famine for provender, in one week's time.

The inhabitants of Edenburgh, however, like the inhabitants of every other place who know no better, complained of the hardships they would be subjected to by the turnpikes, as the toll there exacted, they thought, would enhanse the price of the necessaries of life that were coming to them. What has been the consequence? It has been already stated as to hay. With regard to coals; before the turnpike act, all the coals, were brought to Edenburgh in sacks, upon horses backs; and the largest load at that time, I have been assured, was 400 weight. Now, the load of the smallest horse-cart that can be exposed to sale in Edenburgh, must weigh 1200 wt. and I saw paid the other day, to a common coal-driver, the price of 2300 wt. for a single cart-load of coals. The toll on this cart is two pence. So that in this instance, 2300 wt. of coals, or nearly six horse loads, was brought from the distance of six miles for two pence to the consumer. In the carriage of grain of all sorts, and merchandise of every kind, there is nearly the same saving. An ordinary load for a single cart to Glasgow is from 2000 to 2500 wt. instead of 300 or 400 wt. as formerly.

From these facts it is clearly demonstrated, that turpikes are the greatest blessings that can be conferred on a country; and that, instead of proving burdensome, either to the inhabitants of a town or the country, they are, in the highest degree, beneficial to both.—Were it possible to set aside the turnpikes, and bring the roads back to their former state, in the south of Scotland, an universal bankruptcy of tenants, landlords, and artisans, must be the immediate consequence. How short-sighted then must those people be, who, by opposing turnpikes, strive to continue themselves in the same degree of debasement, to which these must have been reduced in case of such an event having taken place.

With respect to *travellers*, they are equally benefitted by turnpikes as every other active order of people.—For although it seems to take money from them, yet it actually saves to them, upon the whole, a great deal that they must otherwise have given out. Here, too, facts shall speak for themselves.

Perhaps the easiest mode of computing the expence of travelling is, by comparing the price for a seat in a fly or stage coach from one place to another, equally distant, when with or without turnpikes. For as the undertakers pay for the turnpikes, where there are any, this forms a part of the expence in one case, which they are not under the necessity of paying in the other.—By this rule, then, let us compare the expence of travelling with or without turnpikes.

From Glasgow to Edenburgh, the nearest road is 44 miles, the price of a stage ticket eight shillings; which is something less than two pence farthing a mile.

From Edenburgh to Aberdeen is 128 miles. The price of a stage ticket two guineas; which is a small fraction less than four pence per mile. In the first case there are turnpikes; through the greatest part of the road to Aberdeen there are none. In this last the travelling charge is nearly double to that from Glasgow to Edenburgh. Yet, notwithstanding this extravagant charge, in consequence of the badness of roads, the loss of horses, the breaking of harness, the repairs of machinery, &c. are so great, as to leave the undertakers so little profit, that they are usually oblige d to give it up for some months each winter; during which time, nothing less than four horses can drag along even an empty carriage. He that hath ears to hear let him observe; and if these facts do not convince his understanding, let him continue to be an object of derision by every man of common sense.

VIATOR.

[*We would earnestly solicit the serious attention of the people of this country to the foregoing publication.*]

From one of our London Papers.

ADMIRAL VILLENEUVE.

It is now generally admitted, that this unfortunate commander was murdered by the same hands which deprived Tousaint, Pichegru, Captain Wright and many others of their lives. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to find here some of the considerations which may direct their judgment on this mysterious event.

While Admiral Villeneuve was in England, he received repeated assurances from France, that his government was fully satisfied with his conduct. Such was the information directly transmitted by the marine minister, Decres' and corroborated by various letters, not only to himself but to his officers. These officers were unanimous in representing his plans on the day of battle to have been judicious, his manoeuvres skilful, and his bravery exemplary. He had, in his instructions to his captains, anticipated every mode of attack that could be adopted by the English, and had even provided for the attempt to break his line in two columns, which was so successfully made. In effecting that bold enterprise lord Nelson's column was vigorously opposed by the Bucentaur, admiral Villeneuve, and the Redoubtable, captain Lucas. But it is asserted by all the officers, that eleven sail were inactive. Several instances of bravery occurred in the French fleet. The conduct of captain Lucas is well known. Capt. Infernet, of the Intrepide, refused to follow his division in its flight, obeyed the orders of the commander in chief, and fought till his ship, the worst sailor in the fleet, could no longer be kept afloat. We believe that, had every ship of the enemy fought with equal bravery, the number of captures would, perhaps, have been still greater, but our loss would have been more considerable. Our present object is to prove that admiral Villeneuve was not responsible for the loss of a battle which in any circumstances not depending on accident, would have raised the British name to the loftiest height of glory. Admiral Villeneuve was not victorious because lord Nelson was invincible. Admiral Villeneuve was conquered, because lord Nelson was irresistable.

Bonaparte has publicly said that the battle was imprudently engaged. Does he mean that admiral Villeneuve attacked the English fleet?—He knows that the latter began the attack, and that the former could not avoid an engagement. Does he mean that the admiral left Cadiz imprudently? He recollects the orders of his ministers to Villeneuve: Suffer not yourself to be *blocked* up in Cadiz. We can bear the loss of a *few* ships, but we cannot bear the loss of our *honor*. The admiral did more than obey; he chose the most prudent time, when a large detachment had left the English fleet under admiral Louis.

So confident was Villeneuve of the propriety of his conduct, so eager was he to court investigation, that he warmly and repeatedly solicited permission to return to France. Baffled by the coldness of the last admiralty, he found in the present, the most courteous liberality, and consequently left this country with the officers who were with him. He had been separated above a year from his wife to whom he was tenderly attached; he had directed her to meet him in Paris. Within a day or two of that interview, he is said to have shot himself!

The naked truth is, that Bonaparte knew that the admiral was in possession of the reasons why the battle was *imprudently engaged*. He knew that his own impetuosity had forced Villeneuve to risk an engagement. He knew that an enquiry must either take place, or not. If it did not take place, he felt that conclusions, derogatory to his power, would be drawn, as it would be an acknowledgment of the immense superiority of the English navy. In the other case, he knew that an enquiry would produce discoveries far from reputable to his own political sagacity. To free himself from this dilemma, he ordered a brave man, whose only fault was to have fought under such a tyrant, to be put to death.

A similar dilemma induced him to murder our magnanimous countryman captain Wright, after a series of tortures unknown to the most uncivilised ages. The fact cannot be too extensively known. We mean, therefore, in a few days, to put the sensibility of our readers to a severe trial, by the most dismal relation they have ever perused.

BOSTON, *August 8.*

The Tunisian Ambassador.—As many reports have been current respecting the Tunisian ambassador's refusing to return in the brig Franklin, now in this port, it may not be amiss to state the facts.

The brig Franklin is designed as a compliment to the Bey of Tunis, and has been principally freighted with presents to him. On her arrival here, the ambassador went on board, examined her accommodations, and expressed no dissatisfaction, until he learnt from some quarter, that the same brig had once been a prize in Tunis. He immediately said in positive terms, that he should not go in her, as a present to his master, for he would not accept of a vessel of her description, as a gift.

This is the true reason of his refusal, and his determination has been communicated to government. His excellency did not object to the brig's being sent, as a store ship, provided another was sent as the present; for he had no objection to completing the freight of two.

It is now probable we shall be favored with the company of "his excellency," for some time; as the dispatches gone to Washington will not find Mr. Jefferson there. They must be sent to Monticello, and Mr. Jefferson will be too circumspect to act, without the advice of his cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 13.

MIRANDA.

In a late English paper *(Bell's Messenger)* we find a lengthy article on the the character and views of Gen. Miranda. Our readers have been furnished with the more prominent parts of the character of this distinguished adventurer; but the following extracts, contain we believe a course of remark and observation, that will not be read with indifference.—*Bos. Bos.*

"But what is the effect of the present system of government in Spain, which is decidedly *arbitrary*—a government, whose fundamental principle excludes all, but the *priviledged* class, from the offices and honors of the state:—What we say, is the effect of this system upon the other orders of the people? Why simply, that having nothing to look to as a reward, they have no spur to any extraordinary exertions. There is no effort in the absence of emulation, and no excellence in the absence of effort. The whole mind of the state is palsied: the great remain in indolence, because they can attain the ordinary objects of desire without exertion, the lower classes will not toil, where their toil will not raise them from their destined obscurity.

"Such is the condition of the Spanish monarchy at this moment, with regard to the production of those eminent men whose kid it so much requires in the season of need. Will it not appear almost a paradox to say, that Spain can only be preserved by a Revolution? yet it is only by this event that her latent powers can be called forth,—that the dormant and not extinguished spark of her former national character can be re-animated. The season of peril and high reward will call this spirit forth. The necessity of the time will shake off those who are inferior to its demands. Rank and place,—the slaves of a court or a minister,—the Generals of parade,—and Admirals *ex officio*, must then retire, and make room for merit of more efficiency.

"The monopoly of Spain, and the regulations to which, in common with every other parent country, she has subjected her colonies, has long hung a heavy yoke upon the necks of the colonists. The weight of this yoke has not been alleviated by the sense of the superiority of the mother country. The colonists have not the consolation that their servitude is the tribute for their protection:—as incapable of protection as governing them, the mother country hangs a dead burthen upon her colonies. Like Anchises, in the fable, she is supported on the back of her children, unlike Æneas, are much with the weight. In the language of the same fable, travested, "they care not how soon they shuffle off the Old Woman."

"Thus it is at present and thus has it long been with Spain and her Colonies.—Her claims to their monopoly must be urged upon her former services, and not upon her present protection. But it is the persuasion of the colonies that this debt of former protection has been paid off by former servitude, and that the service of protection having ceased, the colonial redditus, the monopoly and subjection should cease with it. In a word, that they should be no longer subject to a power, which can neither give them an intercourse of commerce to mutual advantage in peace, nor probable protection in war.

"The Independence of North America gave birth to these principles—the French Revolution has confirmed them. South America is now restrained within her obedience by two bars only—a very weak military force, and a militia already corrupted, being in fact the country itself.

"It was in this situation that Gen. Miranda conceived his design of effecting his favorite purpose.

"He promised Mr. Pitt that with 10,000 men he would scour South America, and effect her independence. Mr. Pitt listened to him, but there were two impediments—the state of our armies, and the positive refusal of Gen. Miranda to have any thing to do with the expedition, if he were not at least second in command.—There was indeed a third—a doubt as to the policy of throwing Spain into the already overwhelming monarchy of France. If France hesitated to incorporate Spain, it was in the apprehension that England would immediately seize her colonies. If the colonies were become independent, Spain would in the same instant became a province of France.

"Gen. Miranda, however, received certain promises, which, had the late minister lived, would have been fulfilled. Mr. Pitt had a great mind, he was not to be daunted by inconsiderable dangers. We are persuaded that his views were laterly directed to Spanish America—but we cannot say that he intended to act as subordinate to the designs of Miranda.

"What has been the subsequent course of Miranda?—He had a mind above servility; he accordingly adopted the singular purpose of attempting this boundless enterprise, the conquest of half a world upon his own single resources."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1806.

A newspaper, called "The WESTERN WORLD," has lately been established at Frankfort, (Ken.) The Editors have commenced their labours by developing what they term "*The Kentucky Spanish Association.*" They accuse some of the most respectable characters of that state, with having entered into a conspiracy upwards of 20 years ago, to deliver that country into the hands of the Spaniards. The publications already made on the subject, have excited great interest and sensibility in the minds of the citizens; and from what we can learn, the Editors have placed themselves in a hazardous situation, both as to their persons, and property, if they possess any. Prosecutions have been instituted by some, and others have resorted to *club law* for satisfaction for the insults they have received. The Editors however say, they are determined to persevere in unfolding this conspiracy to the public. We have not, as yet, seen any document whereon to found an opinion whether such an association existed or not. That there is such an association at present existing would be absurd to suppose, we therefore question the propriety, or utility, at this late day, of bringing this subject before the public.

Hammond, who killed the Indian at St. Louis for attempting to take the life of Judge Meigs, as mentioned some weeks since in this Gazette, has been tried and acquitted.

An unhappy fracas took place at Boston, on the 4th inst. between Thomas O. Selfridge and Charles Austin, son of Benjamin Austin, Loan-Officer. It appears that the attack was made by Austin, who, after repeatedly striking Selfridge, was by him shot through the heart.—The quarrel originated between Benjamin Austin and Selfridge.

The Impartial Review, printed at Nashville (Ten.) of July 19, says, "A gentleman lately thro' the Indian nation, informs, that he passed there the 17th ult. the day after the Eclipse of the sun, that the Indians were assembled in large bodies, with a view (they said) to shoot away the Eclipse. He supposes that the number of guns fired on that occasion exceeded one thousand. This shews the degree of superstition prevailing among them."

—

A kind of Influenza prevails in Spain. The whole of the royal family have been attacked with it. At Barcelona, 21,400 persons were ill with this malady at the same time.

—

HYDROPHOBIA.

John Watson, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in a late Doyles-Town paper, recommends the liberal use of Elicampane root, for the effectual cure of bites by mad animals. He has known this root successfully employed on several human subjects; and on almost every tame animal, without a single instance of failure of success.

—

On the Peruvian colours which Miranda carried with him, when he embarked for the province of Carraccas, the following words were imprinted in conspicuous characters—*Love the King of Spain, but destroy the Government.*

—

Heads of Department. *The urgency of public business is over. Mr. Jefferson has retired to Monticello; Mr. Madison to his seat; Mr. Smith is gone to Baltimore; Mr. Gallatin is in this city, and General Dearborne was preparing to be off for Kenebeck, when he was taken unwell "more or less," at Washington, where he is yet detained.*

N. Y. E. Post.

—

AT a Meeting of Federal and Constitutional Republicans at the house of Robert Spencer in the Borough of Pittsburgh, composed of citizens from the different townships in this county,

CHARLES MORGAN, *Chairman*,
HENRY BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

Resolved, That we will support and recommend to our fellow citizens of this district,

JOHN WILKINS, Jr. as a member of Congress at the ensuing Election,

ROBERT BALDWIN, as a member of Assembly for Allegheny County,

JOHN DARRAGH, for Commissioner,

WILLIAM PORTER, for Coroner.

Resolved, That Henry Noble, John Way, and Joseph Phillips, be a Committee to confer with Delegates from the counties of Beaver and Butler, in order to agree on Members of Assembly for the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, on Monday the 25th instant, at the house of Samuel Duncan, on the Franklin road.

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Election Committee be a Committee to correspond and confer with the Delegates and Citizens of the other Counties which compose this Congressional District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, Tree of Liberty, and Crawford Messenger.

CHARLES MORGAN, Chairman.
HENRY BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

SAW MILLS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have the exclusive right of selling Moses Coats patent for *erecting*, *backing*, and *setting Machinery* to *Saw Mills*, for all the State of Pennsylvania, west of the mountains, and the privilege of selling in any other place. It would be difficult in an advertisement to explain this useful and simple machinery, suffice it to say, that by it the Mill backs and sets so that after the log is put on the carriage, it is not again touched until the log is completely sawed to any sized boards that may be wished, at which time she shuts herself.

Their own Mill with this machinery, may be seen in operation by any person at any time when the water will allow of sawing. A view of which will convince any person of the immense advantage to be derived from this machinery.

JOHN MORGAN,
GEORGE MORGAN, Jr.

Morganza Mills, Washington county, (Pa.) August 19, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Washington county, Robinson township, within two miles of Racoon meeting house, on the 20th July last, a chesnut sorrel HORSE, with white mane, face, tail and feet, about 4 years old last spring, and 13 or 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL LINK.

August 20, 1806.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *Mary Dugall*, wife of the subscriber, has left his bed and board without any provocation, and taken eight children with her, to the great grief and distress of the subsriber. I therefore caution all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account, or taking any indenture on, or employing the children, by her consent alone; as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract, or suffer any act she may do, binding on my part, as to the children.

John Dugall.

Butler County, August 20, 1806.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1806.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, *A. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, in law and equity, either in possession, remainder or reversion, of Jonathan Henderson, in or to the following several tracts of Depreciation Land, in Cunningham's district, Allegheny county, heretofore granted by patent to Edward Bartholomew, Esq. to wit. —No. 112, containing 235 acres and 15 perches; —No. 120, 219 acres; —No. 121, 219 acres; —No. 122, 219 acres; —No. 123, 219 acres; —No. 124, 219 acres; —No. 125, 219 acres; —No. 146, 219 1-4 acres; —No. 147, 235 acres; No. 152, 235 acres; —No. 153, 212 1-2 acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by me

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Three large Stills, of 250 Gallons each. and weighing upwards of 630 lbs each. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Westcoat, & Co. at the suit of Charles Ellet, and sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1806.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received, at his Book and Stationary Store on the Diamond, Pittsburgh, a fresh supply of

Books and Stationary;

among which are,

FAMILY and common Bibles, with and without the Psalms
Pocket Bibles
Beauties of Hervey
Hayburton's enquiry into the principles of modern Deists
Henry on prayer
Jew's Letters to Voltaire
M'Ewen on the Types
Spiritual Letters
Willison's example of plain catechising
Bacon's Abridgement, 7 vols.
Washington's Reports, 2 vols.
East's Reports, 5 vols.
Conductor Generalis
Impey's Pleader
Toller's law of Executors and Administrators
Read's Precedents
Family Physician
Parkinson's Admonitions
Bell on Ulcers
Gordon's History of America, 3 vols.
Civil War in Ireland 2 vols.
Johnston's Lives
Carr's Stranger in France
Northern Summer
Pope's Iliad
Young's Night Thoughts
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols.
Paley's Principles of Philosophy
Terrible Tractoration, 2d American edition, from the Lorenzo press, revised, corrected and much enlarged by the author
Books of Cookery
With sundry other Books, which will appear in the general Catalogue; stationary, &c.

August 18, 1806.

IN ADDITION.

Wilberforce's view of the prevailing system of Religion, &c.
The devout Christian's Vade Mecum; being a summary of select and necessary devotions
Bishop Hay's abridgement of the Christian doctrine
A short abridgment of Christian doctrine, newly revised, for the use of the Catholic church in the United States
De Soult's Surgery, with plates, translated from the French, with notes, and an appendix containing several late improvements in surgery
Fessenden's original Poems
Eccentric Biography, or memoirs of remarkable female characters, ancient and modern
Plowden's History of Ireland, in 5 vols.
Novels—Caroline of Lichfield, Abelard and Eloisa, Bellisarius, Dowel, Juliet Grenville, Lord Rivers, Plain Sense, Tom Jones, Museum, or a choice selection of Novels, Romances, &c.
Trial of the Boot and Shoemakers of Philadelphia on an Indictment for a combination and conspiracy to raise their wages
Glass's Cookery
Frugal House-wife or complete woman cook
American cookery
Gurney's easy and compendious system of Short hand
American Tutor's assistant, or compendious system of practical Arithmetick
A fresh supply of School Bibles, with and without the Psalms, Testaments, Universal spelling book, Johnston's 4th edition of Webster's spelling book, New-England primers, copy books, cyphering books, &c.
Ivory folders, Glass inkstands, pounce and pounce boxes, blacklead pencils
Best large thin wove English hot-pressed quarto post paper
Ditto Gilt.

Aug. 20, 1806.

(General Catalogue will be continued next week.)

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

at the Farm of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, Pitt township, about three miles from Pittsburgh, on *TUESDAY* the 16th September, ensuing, a number of valuable

Horses. Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c.

The Vendue will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning of said day, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by

MARGARET DUNCAN.

August 25, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valu-Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

NOTICE

ALL persons who cross the Monongahela river at Craig's Ferry, by the year, are hereby forwarned from paying William Ward, or any other person, any money that may be due for the same, from October 1805, without a written order from the subscriber

SARAH CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, *August* 21, 1806.

Land for Sale

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a late Act of Assembly, a Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania will be held at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of September next, at which time and place all Justices of the Peace and Constables of the County of Allegheny are required to attend.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, 16th August, 1806.

A silent or an active Partner *WANTED.*

ANY person wishing to invest a *small* Capital in a safe, lucrative and risingly extensive business, may know further particulars on application by letter directed to P. P. at the Office of the Printer hereof, which shall be duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of James Brawdy, late of Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to present them for payment, properly attested, on Thursday the 11th of September next, to the subscribers, who will meet for that purpose at the Office of Andrew Richardson, Esquire, in Pittsburgh; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to pay off their respective accounts on or before that time, in order to prevent measures being taken against them that may prove disagreeable.

ELIZABETH BRAWDY, Exec'x.
JOHN BRAWDY,
WILLIAM SILLS,
GEORGE ROUSH, } Executors.

August 18, 1806.

To Booksellers and Storekeepers.

JACOB D. DIETRICK,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND.

HAS NOW IN THE PRESS, HIS

Washington or Hagerstown

German Almanack for 1807.

To be neatly printed on good paper, and will be well bound, and which are in great demand in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and with which he will be happy to supply those persons who may want, on the very lowest terms, and will deliver them (free of expence) in Greencastle, Chambersburgh, or Shippensburgh, as may be required, from which places they can be forwarded to any part of the Western Country—those who will want are requested to give early information, mentioning what quantity, so that they may be forwarded as soon as finished.

N. B. Letters per post will receive immediate attention. 1awSteop9w.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Stone Cutter,

WHO will meet with steady employment and good wages. Also, a young Lad about 16 or 17 years of age as an apprentice to the above Trade. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, end of St. Andrew's Bridge.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1806.

PENNSYLVANIA,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

List of Causes set down for Trial in the Circuit Court of said County, on the third Monday of September, 1806.

Arthur Gardner for the use of Joseph Magoffin and Son	*vs*	*Hugh Boyd and Samuel Galbraith*
Michael Smith	*vs*	*Henry Numan*
Les. of W. Thompson	*vs*	*Francis M'Clure*
Joseph Bench	*vs*	*William Steele*
Thomas Rathburn by his next friend &c	*vs*	*John Lyon*
Lessee of Ephraim Jones, esq.	*vs*	*Samuel Black and James Beatty*
Lessee of Joseph Ashton et al.	*vs*	*John Douglass*
Exers. of W. Brown	*vs*	*John Bell*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Lessee of the heirs of Samuel Purviance	*vs*	*Simon Holdringer et al.*
Lessee of Exers. of W. Thompson, dec.	*vs*	*John M'Master et al.*
Stephen Wyly	*vs*	*William Gazzam*
John B. C. Lucas	*vs*	*Dunning M'Nair*
Same	*vs*	*Edward M'Ewen*
Lessee of Hayatte Leisure	*vs*	*Roderick M'Kinney*
Pennsylvania	*vs*	*Robert Baldwin David and Isaac*
Francis Draine	*vs*	*Sutton and Caleb Brown*
Wm. Cecil, jr.	*vs*	*Simon Small*
Les. of John Metz	*vs*	*Conrad Eary*
Les. of Wm. Irwin	*vs*	*John Irwin James and Alexr.*
Lessee of John Barclay	*vs*	*Martin and Zadock Wright*
Conrad Sailor	*vs*	*Conrad Eary*
Price & M'Cutcheon merchants in Co.	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd*
Gerge Thompson	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd*
Lessee of heirs of Wm. M'Mahon	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Jas. & John A. Creson	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd*
Holmes & Harriott	*vs*	*Valentine & Thompson*

PRESLEY NEVILL, Clk. C. Court.

BOTTLED ALE & PORTER

FOR SALE AT THE

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

The following BLANKS, correctly and handsomely printed on good paper, may be had at this Office.

JUSTICES WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES
ALSO,
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 18.

The ship Packet, Scott, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, which she left the 3d July in co. with the Liberty, and for this port. The advices, by this arrival, are highly indicative of Peace between England and France.

No adjustment of American affairs had taken place; nor had any circumstances occured which indicated a belief that it was likely to take place immediately. Our minister, Mr. Pinckney, arrived in London 23d June. A paper of June 24, says, the American funds had experienced a depression for the five preceding days.

Policies were opened at Lloyds, giving sixty guineas to receive one hundred, if peace shall be concluded before January 1.

Mr. Fox had been confined by a severe indisposition, but was on the recovery.

The Austrian government, as a temporary measure, had excluded British and Russian vessels from her ports.

A war betwen Russia and Turky is expected,
The little fortress of Gaeta still held out.
The differences between Prussia and Sweden are likely to be accommodated, by the interference of Russia.

—

We learn, (says yesterday's N. Y. Gazette) that capt. Forman from N. Orleans, was boarded on the first inst. off Havanna, by the British brig Port-Mahon; the Lieutenant of which informed, that they had boarded a N. York brig from Leghorn to N. Orleans, and received information from the Captan. that Admiral Collingwood had recently captured, and carried into Gibraltar, eight French ships of the line, which vessels he saw in the Gibraltar roads.—The New-York brig had arrived at English-Turn, in a very short passage.

—

We hear that his Excellency the Tunisian Ambassador will shortly embark at Boston in the ship Two Brothers, for Tunis, and that the United States brig Franklin will accompany her as a store ship.

Valuable Medicines,

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S *Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, and for sale by——Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON,* ONLY, *in Pittsburgh.*

THE AGED AND INFIRM,

WHO are suffering the excruicating pains of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, may find immediate relief, and expect a speedy cure, by the use of

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD, PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state as well as in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external as well as internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine and insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humours; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, and digestion, remove flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The Essence is a wonderful assitant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Palsey, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, remove the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled face, headache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be described with equal success in such a variety of cases; but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a slowness in the circulation of the lymph, or obstructions in the lympathic vessels.

FROM Dr. WETHERBURN.

GENTLEMEN, *Wythe County, (Virginia.)*

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call *Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism, (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice of the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter of use, you are at full liberty to make it public.—Yours, &c.

P. WETHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntary maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after laying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were purchased from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and Subscribed before me Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions, residence in cold climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or extensive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—and lyings in, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obscurity of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, extensive debility of the whole frame, and waisting of the whole flesh, which no nourishment or cordial can repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HANNS' Genuine German CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns speedy removing them, root and branch, without giving pain

Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges.

LETTER from the Honorable A. C. Hanson Esq. Chancellor of the state of Maryland.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR.—For the good of the public as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had for some time, as he says experienced the symptoms described by the docter as indicating the pretence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he look an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly except one stool, when he felt a considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or 1 1-4 of an inch distance from each other.

Besides this worm, he says there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about 3-4 of an inch in length, and near the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he says there was more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done taking measures for preserving it, and the simple servant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them. The girl, however, and an other servant concurs with him respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel: and the tape worm, they say, was alive so far as to have motion, after it came from him.

It is needless to describe his symptoms, as he says they were actually such as are described by the doctor.

Another young man in my family also, without any consultation or advice, one evening and morning, about three months ago, took 7 Lozenges, which operated powerfully. No worm came from him, but in the course of 2 or 3 days he was quite well and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect to the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges, I am at length perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reasonably be supposed to have any motive except a consideration for public good for publishing these cases I flatter myself that I shall not incur ridicule or censure from unthinking men, for adding my second hand testimony to the evidence of the numerous respectable characters who have aimed to render justice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I had not the slightest acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiss to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who had been so greatly and so quickly relieved, I should have ridiculed his symptoms and apprehensions had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am pursuaded, is that most young persons, who are, from time to time disordered, without a visible or apparent cause, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, September 18, 1803.

William P. Farrand & Co's.

CLASSICAL AND LITERARY BOOK-STORE,

SIGN OF MINERVA, NO. 185, MARKET-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

AN extensive assortment of *Books*, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern Languages: also, of Literary, Religious, and Historical works—An establishment particularly designed to afford general supplies of books for classical and professional readers, and for literary institutions: also, the most valuable selections for private libraries.

A general assortment of *Books & Stationary Goods*, for the country; together with a variety of Mathematical, Optical and Fancy articles.

July 14. tf.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A BOOK for subscriptions to the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh artificial road, is this day opened, and ready for subscribers, at the store of Col. THOMAS BAIRD, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL EWALT,
A. TANNEHILL,
} Commissioners.

June 11, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informng them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber having declined business for some time, requests all indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to settle the same by the first of July next.—Those who neglect this notice may rely on it that prompt and decisive measures will be taken for the recovery of the same.

ABNER BARKER.

Pittsburgh, 7th May, 1806.

N. B. The subscriber has on hands an elegant assortment of *Superfine* and *Common Boulting Cloths*, which he will warrant good.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

New Brick House and Lot

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell either of his new Two Story Brick Houses, situate in Wood Street. They are completely finished.—For terms apply to E. DENNY, or

A. JAMESON.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 3m.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137, 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh.

April 14, 1804.